

Hoe

Maenoptysis

Sale
Maenoptysis

1809.

Joel Martin

W. G. Cherry



passed. March 10 1819.

1800

1801

1802

An Inaugural dissertation
on
Hæmoptysis
submitted to the examination of the
Provost, Trustees and Medical Professors
of the
University of Pennsylvania
on the of April 1869
for the degree of Doctor of Medicine
by
Wm Martin of Virginia. -

papered. March 22 1869.

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Among the various hæmorrhages to which the system is liable (if we except epistaxis) none appear to occur more frequently than those from the lungs, and if the structure and situation of these vessels be attended to the reason will at once be obvious. When examined they appear to be of a delicate spongy like substance being made up of an infinite number of membranous cells, and of vessels spread among them in innumerable and very minute ramifications; these vessels from their vicinity to the heart enter the lungs of the largest size and are more immediately subdivided than in any other part; in their distribution too they are surrounded only by a very thin cellular substance which can offer no resistance to their rupture, hence then the frequency of hæmoptysis cannot excite any surprise.

When blood is ejected by coughing from the mouth after a previous affection of the chest we can have but little doubt of its origin, but we may in general be confirmed in our opinion by attending to concomitant symptoms. There are cases however in which the blood is from other sources, as from the adjoining cavity of the nose, fauces and stomach, it then becomes a matter of importance to determine with some accuracy and to enable

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as to do this they shall be noticed when we come to treat of the symptoms
of hæmoptysis. — Of its causes. — Then I shall divide into remote,
predisposing, exciting and proximate, and 1st of the remote, — Among these
may be enumerated, malformation of the thorax either derived from ances-
tors or acquired by disease, sedentary occupations, hence tailors shoemakers &c
most subject to it, intemperance in eating and drinking, lifting heavy weights
or making use of great bodily exertions, the debilitating passions of the mind as
fear grief & despair &c, catarrh, external violence, suppression of accustomed
evacuations as of the menses, hæmorrhoids &c expelled eruptions, sudden growth
about the age of puberty &c. — 2^d of the predisposing. — Under this head
doubtless alone will be mentioned it being the predisposing cause of all dis-
eases. This might easily be proved by the different symptoms and other cir-
cumstances commonly attendant upon diseases in general, such as coldness
and shivering, weakness of different parts of the body and decaying, together
with a weak and quick pulse — also from the particular time in which
they attack as at night when the system is much debilitated from the
different employments and exposures during the day. That it is the pre-
disposing cause of this is proved — From the above mentioned causes

paper. March 22 1810

all of which have a tendency either directly or indirectly to produce it.

From its occurring in those states of the system in which there is great prostration of strength from exertions of body or mind and at a time too when the lungs are in a passive state as when the patient is sitting or lying, and during sleep.

From persons leading sedentary lives and whose occupations consist of but little exercise being most subject to its attacks - and from its being a symptom of Pleague, Yellow fever, Small pox &c. - 3^d of the exciting -

That state of the system constituting predisposition was formerly considered by Physicians as disease itself but late and more accurate investigations of the leading art have shown it is only its precursor, for disease consists in action and that irregular and predisposition only an increased aptitude to action. It must then be evident in cases that disease should be produced

that certain causes must interfere to excite the system into action, these are called the exciting causes. They are, all the remote that have been mentioned, violent and sudden exertion of the lungs, as in hallooing, singing, laughing &c. great heat, sudden vicissitudes from heat to cold or vice versa, the stimulating power of the mind, diminution of the weight of the atmosphere especially when concurring with exercise, as in ascending a mountain, external

paper. March 2. 1810.

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violence, pressure from bed clothing & ~~in~~ 4th of the proximate. It will not surprise us to find that this has been sought after by physicians of all ages as upon a knowledge of it seems to depend the cure of many disease to which the system is liable. Their researches have been followed by various results, some attributing it to a lesion of the fluids obstructing the vessels, some to morbid matter in the system, while some ascribe it to an acrimony of the fluids, others again to a spasm affecting the extreme arteries - Among the number may be numbered the Professor of the Institutions & practice in this University; he makes it to consist in nothing more than irregular, morbid or wrong action and it is immaterial whether that action exists in the arterial, nervous, lymphatic or any other system, it still constitutes the essence of disease

of the Symptoms. - as in many other diseases so in this we find two states each of which demands a separate mode of treatment; they have been called by Stahl and since by Cullen the active and passive states, but I shall with the professor of the Institutions & practice term them "states of great and weak morbid action". - The first generally comes on with a sense of heat and weight in the chest attended with a dull and sometimes acute pain some difficulty of breathing, collapse of the extremities, pain in the back & ting

passed. March 21 1770

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costiveness, flatulency, lepidosis and sometimes a rattish taste is perceived in the mouth. These symptoms having continued some short time a degree of irritation is now felt at the top of the larynx and along the inside of the trachea, this induces a cough which brings up blood of a florid colour from its having been just exposed to the influence of the air in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~passage~~ ^{passage} Thus the extremities of the pulmonary artery, it is also of a frothy appearance from the admixture of air with it in the bronchia. In general the blood brought up in this manner is at first in small quantities but in some cases it is thrown up in very large quantities from the commencement producing a noise similar to air passing thro' a fluid. Sometimes it ceases spontaneously but more frequently is checked by the remedies to be mentioned hereafter. - In this state of the disease if we attend to the pulse it will be found frequent, quick and tense, sometimes full and round without tension or with a tense but small stroke. - If the discharge has been very profuse or has continued sometimes even in small quantities the symptoms of weak morbid action come on, here the pulse sinks and becomes small and frequent, the difficulty of breathing experienced in the first state increases to an alarming degree, the strength of the patient is greatly exhausted, the face assumes a pale aspect, the extremities more cold, syncope, tremor

passed. March 22 1819.

It is a very old book, and the paper is very yellowed and stained. The text is written in a cursive hand, and is very faded and difficult to read. The ink is a dark brown color, and the paper is a light tan color. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, and the margins are very narrow. The book is bound in a dark brown cover, and the spine is visible on the left side. The overall condition of the book is poor, and it appears to be a very old and well-used volume.

and convulsions succeed and finally death closes the scene. —

As before observed we should determine accurately on the source of the blood as it is not always from the lungs but proceeds frequently from the inside of the mouth, posterior nares, fauces and stomach. To do this we need only observe the particular circumstances attending each, vizt. When the blood is from the inside of the mouth it is thrown out without hawking, when from the posterior nares or fauces 'tis for the most part brought out by hawking and by inspecting the inside of the mouth the bleeding vessel can be seen; hemorrhages from these parts are more rare than those from the lungs and are seldom attended with any febrile action. When the blood is from the stomach it may be known from the above mentioned symptoms not occurring, but instead of them being attended with oppression and sickness at stomach pain anxiety and a sense of great weight referrible to the region of that viscus, from the dark and gumous appearance of the discharge and its being sometimes mixed with alimentary matter. —

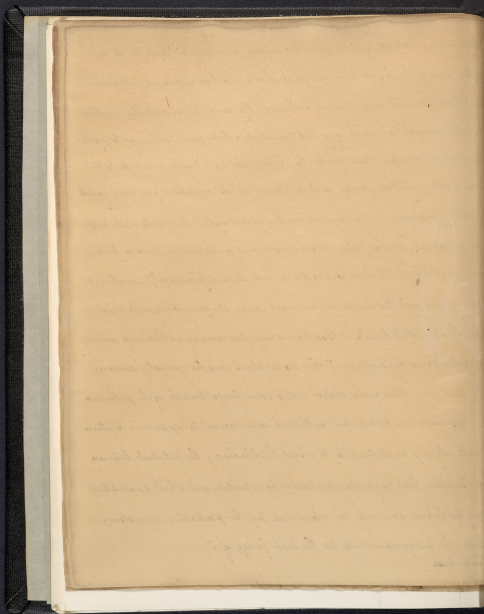
Of the cure of hemoptysis. — Our success in the treatment will depend much upon the causes which have induced it as from some it is attended with little danger while from others the greatest is to be feared.

hoped. March 21 1819.

The remedy I shall divide into two heads and adapt them to its 2
states, and first, To its state of great morbid action; these are all such
as abstract stimuli and thereby diminish the irregular or convulsive action
of the bloodvessels and such as divert morbid action from the lungs to parts
less essential to life. And first, Of Venesection, - This is most to be de-
pended upon in this disease as it is speedy in its operation and more quick
ly removes the morbid excitement in the bloodvessels. The state of the sys-
tem as indicated by the pulse should govern us in its use, if tense or full
small and repeated bleedings should be our chief dependence,* sometimes
it is natural and the lungs are engaged, more bleeding is required here
than at any other time. - Boerhaave used this remedy with success and
was fully aware of its efficacy. "On haemoptysis says he generally decreases
after H. B. may often quite stop unless some large branch of the pulmona-
ry artery be torn or occluded, but as there is some reason to apprehend its return
it will always be advisable to repeat the bleeding; the intervals between
this operation, how frequently it should be repeated and what quantities
may be taken can only be determined by the particular symptoms
which the physician will be the best judge of."

*Rush's Med.

paper. March 27 1819,



The extent to which it may be carried might be shown by the enumeration of cases in which it has been used successfully, but the case of Dr. Smith related in Phil. Med. Museum to which I refer will serve to establish this point.

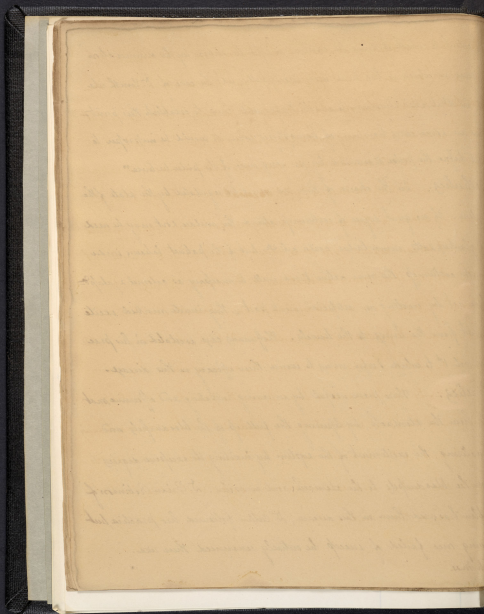
There are some cases however of hemoptysis when it would be improper to bleed before the pulse is reduced by purging even if the pulse be tense."

Cathartics. — In the choice of these we must be regulated by the state of the system. If no great degree of costiveness attend the milder sort may be used as Glauber salts, Emeric tartar, castor oil &c. but if the patient labours under much costiveness the more active kind will be necessary as calomel & jalap. These act by creating an artificial weak part & they invite morbid excitement from the lungs to the bowels. Hoffman's case is related in his practice vol 1st to which I refer serving to revive their efficacy in this disease.

Emetics. — These prove useful by removing irritating and offensive matters from the stomach, by opening the fullness of the blood vessels and equalizing the excitement of the system by inviting its receptive organs from the blood vessels to the stomach and muscles. Dr. Brian Robinson of Dublin has used them in this disease; Dr. Cullen followed his practice but having once failed of success he entirely renounced their use.

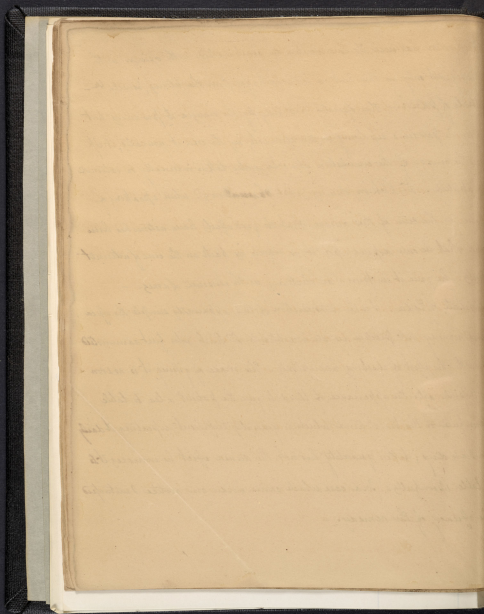
Rush M.D.

paper. March 21 1819



Dr. Barton has used ipsecahuana in combination with opium with efficacy not only in this but in hemorrhages from the uterus, bowels &c. - Muriate of potash. - This operates not only by the nausea it produces but when in power & absorbing in the stomach by the cold it generates, it stops the energy of the circulation like cold water taken internally or externally applied. Dr. Hickson observes (Med. Observations) when speaking of nitre in the cure of this disease that its good effects have astonished him and that he can depend upon it as much, as bark in the cure of intermittent fevers. - he gave it in form of an electuary with conserve of roses. - Muriate of Soda. For the introduction of this apparently simple & efficacious remedy into practice we are indebted to Dr. Rush who first administered it with the effect of checking hæmoptoeis. His mode of giving it is as soon as possible after the appearance of blood to give the patient a tea to table spoonfull of the finest kind which is generally sufficient repeating it daily for 3 or 4 days; if this quantity has not the desired effect he increases it to 2 table spoonfulls. - In a case which came under my notice I witnessed the efficacy of this remedy. -

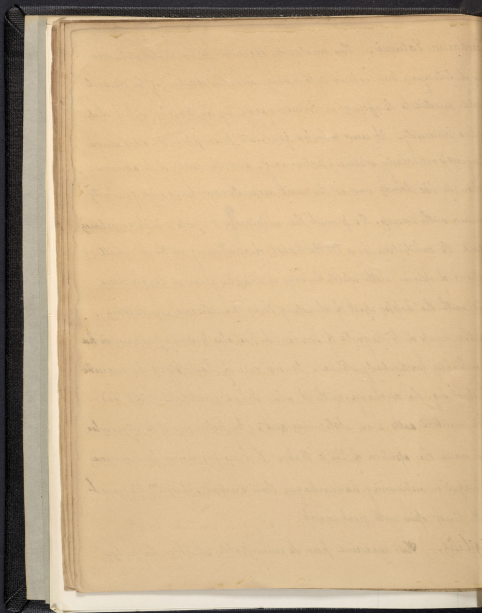
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Saccharum Saturni.— This invaluable acquisition to the Materia Medica has of late years been worked into notice, and the attention of the Medical world directed to its efficacy in hemorrhages by the Professor of Materia Medica in this University. It seems to be his favourite prescription in all hemorrhages particularly uterine & pulmonary, and the results of its administration in his hands even in the most desperate cases have been generally crowned with success. To prevent the unpleasant effects which sometimes attend its exhibition he is in the habit of combining with it small portions of opium with which he says it may be given in large doses and with the happy effect of obviating those troublesome symptoms. In the hands of Dr Reynolds of London it has also proved efficacious in hemorrhages particularly uterine. In one case of hamoptoeis he succeeded in checking the discharge with it when it had resisted Nit. Mith. and other neutral salts & an abstemious diet. In testimony of its efficacy we have the opinion of Sir S. Baker that no medicine proves more powerful in restraining hemorrhages than *sacchar. saturni*.? He gave it with tinct. opii with great success. —

Digitalis.— This medicine from its remarkable effect on the pulse

paper. March 2. 1819.



would seem to be a valuable one in restraining hemorrhages. In the hands of some physicians it has proved serviceable. Dr. Ferrius used it in hemoptysis with efficacy. Dr. Ferrius entertains the highest opinion of it in the cure of this disease also. To these may be added the experience of Dr. Ferrius of Liverpool and Dr. Barton.

Cold applications.— Cold water has been frequently strongly recommended in an hemoptysis and some eminent Italian physicians have ascertained the happy effects of it when boldly administered. "Dr. Marsilio Chiari who practiced with reputation in Verona among other useful observations relates two cases in which he administered it, and in the last with the happiest effects. A case of a youth who had a frequent spitting of blood attended with a violent fever; after repeated bleedings and other remedies unsuccessfully applied he gave him water made extreme-ly cold with ice, a cup of which was to be taken every quarter of an hour at least, in a few hours the hemoptysis ceased, the fever and cough abated and in a few days he entirely recovered." (Van Swieten Comment.)

Dr. Rush once stopped a profuse hemoptysis in himself by drinking a glass of very cold water. — Cold applied externally to the surface of the

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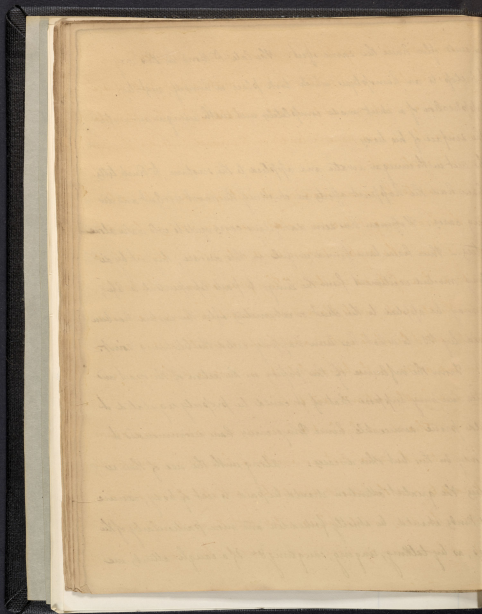
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body will often have the same effect. The late Dr. Bond in this way
put a stop to an hæmoptoe which took place in himself, viz, by
the application of a shirt made completely wet with vinegar and water
to the surface of his body.

Cloths wet with vinegar & water and applied to the scrotum Dr. Rush tells
us have had the happiest effects in checking the most violent and dis-
tressing hæmorrhages. Hoffman has seen dangerous hæmorrhages yield to cold water alone.
Blistering. - These have been found useful in this disease; they act by di-
verting morbid excitement from the lungs to parts less essential to life;
they may be applied to the chest or extremities after the system has been
reduced by R. to what has been happily called the blistering point.

Fear. - From the influence of this passion on the action of the heart and
arteries we may suppose that if it could be properly regulated it
would prove amicable, hence Physicians have recommended it
not only in this but other diseases. - Along with the use of these re-
medies the greatest attention should be paid to rest of body, exercise
of all kinds should be strictly forbidden and more particularly of the
lungs, as by talking, singing, coughing &c. If a cough attends we

papered. March 10. 1810.



should endeavor to mitigate it by anodynes, sedulents &c.

The diet should be very low, mild & cooling consisting principally of vegetable, meats of all kinds should be strictly withheld as from their stimulating nature they would have a tendency to increase instead of diminishing morbid excitement.

We come now to the second head, *i. e.* the state of weak morbid action. Under this head might be enumerated many medicines which act by giving tone to the system but we shall only notice a few and those cursorily as their effects are similar. "They prove efficacious by exciting action in the stomach, bowels, brain, nerves, muscles and skin, equalize the excitement of the whole system and thereby indirectly destroy a weak but morbid action in the bloodvessels by imparting to them more vigorous and healthy action" and finish.

Of Opium. This stands highest as a remedy in weak morbid action. In its exhibition the pulse that barometer of the system should strictly be attended to and the dose ~~it~~ should be regulated thereby. In its exhibition the doses should be regulated that the effects of the first should not have worn off before a second should be given.

paper. March 22. 1819.

Wine. - This when the patient can take it should be exhibited when
these claps of medicines are indicated as it is one of the most agreeable
and manageable stimulants we have. The quantity should be regu-
lated by the state of the system, quality of the wine &c.

Beck. This should be given also in this state of the system as it
has been found one of the most valuable remedies in it; the dose
should be accommodated to the state of the system &c.

Porter. - From the disposition of the stomach to retain this when
other stimuli are rejected it should be entitled to our notice. The
case of Dr. Smith formerly alluded to is a convincing proof of this
he drank it alone for several months without experiencing from
it any inconvenience. -

Acids, as peppermint, lemon juice, particularly the mineral may
be administered alone or in combination with some of the afore-
mentioned medicines. - To these Dr. Rush has added the
medicines as, *salina chamomilla*, British oil from 6 to 10 Drops
this has proved useful says the Dr. when all other remedies have
failed; oil of amber, emetics, blisters to the wrists, too much

passed. March 2. 1779.

the says cannot be said of these, also a salvation. —

In addition to the above remedy the diet should be of a light and cordial nature as white meats of all kinds, except, &c. these alone have performed cures. They should be taken in small quantities and often so that an equal excitement may be procured in the stomach. — — — —

hoped. March 12 1819

